

Table 9. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome by occupations with one percent or more of total cases, All United States, private industry, 2006

Occupation	Carpal tunnel syndrome							
	Repetitive motion		Repetitive typing or keyentry		Repetitive use of tools		Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	12,980	100.0	2,800	100.0	1,840	100.0	3,870	100.0
Plumbers- Pipefitters- and Steamfitters	450	3.5	--	--	90	4.9	40	1.0
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	410	3.2	--	--	--	--	240	6.2
Cooks- Restaurant	340	2.6	--	--	--	--	330	8.5
Customer Service Representatives	320	2.5	230	8.2	--	--	20	0.5
Retail Salespersons	290	2.2	80	2.9	--	--	60	1.6
Carpenters	250	1.9	--	--	20	1.1	180	4.7
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	210	1.6	--	--	20	1.1	110	2.8
Bookkeeping- Accounting- and Auditing Clerks	200	1.5	190	6.8	--	--	--	--
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	180	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	180	1.4	--	--	120	6.5	--	--
Office Clerks- General	160	1.2	130	4.6	--	--	--	--
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	150	1.2	20	0.7	70	3.8	40	1.0
Cashiers	140	1.1	20	0.7	--	--	20	0.5
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	140	1.1	--	--	--	--	60	1.6
Maintenance and Repair Workers- General	140	1.1	--	--	30	1.6	20	0.5
Aircraft Structure- Surfaces- Rigging- and Systems Assemblers	140	1.1	--	--	90	4.9	50	1.3
Welders- Cutters- Solderers- and Brazers	140	1.1	--	--	60	3.3	30	0.8
Packers and Packagers- Hand	140	1.1	--	--	20	1.1	100	2.6
Bill and Account Collectors	130	1.0	130	4.6	--	--	--	--
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	130	1.0	--	--	--	--	70	1.8

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November, 2007